

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.89

ALL PRICES ON FRONT COVER ARE POSTPAID

Improved Perfecto Muskmelon
Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.;
lb. \$1.90, postpaid.

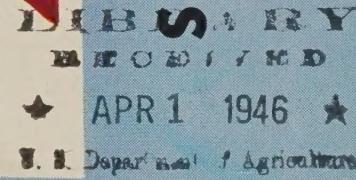
Ioana Hybrid
Sweet Corn
Lb. 40 cts.;
2 lbs. 75c.

WETSEL'S
Seed Catalog
1946

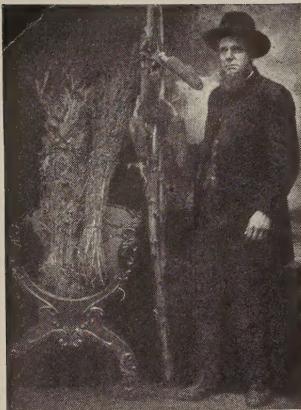
SHENANDOAH VALLEY'S
MODERN SEED HOUSE

Straight-8 Cucumber.
Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;
1/4lb. 50 cts., postpaid.

Detroit Dark
Red Beet
Pkt. 10 cts.
oz. 15 cts.
1/4lb. 40 cts.
postpaid.



THE WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.
Dependable Seeds Since 1911
HARRISONBURG • VIRGINIA



Founder

FARMERS PROFIT by WETSEL SERVICE



THE Wetsel Seed Co. is the outgrowth of experiments begun in 1902 by the late D. M. Wetsel, Sr., whose portrait is shown at upper left. The story of his early, meager beginning and expanding prominence as a breeder of corn and other crops has repeatedly been related here.

In 1911 a small seed store was opened in Harrisonburg. From this small start, the enterprise has become one of the leading seed houses of the East. Our steady and substantial growth through the years is largely due to the direct benefits which customers have received from dealing with us.

Because of our vast facilities headed by the modern main plant shown above and the network of modern highways which converge at Harrisonburg, we have long since become the seed center for a large part of Virginia and West Virginia.

Within the last two years we purchased two large parcels of real estate adjacent to our main plant, on which new modern buildings will be erected as soon as conditions permit. Each of the acquired properties contains a building, one of which we are using for seed processing and the other for storage. The two together provide large parking space for cars and trucks.

Recently, we leased a large warehouse immediately across the railroad tracks. This building is over 200 feet long and has three floors, thus providing some 25,000 square feet of additional storage space and double our present track facilities for loading and unloading cars. Pending full possession of this warehouse, we are compelled to utilize two other buildings situated just outside the city limits. All of this conveys a rough impression of our facilities for carrying large stocks of seeds and allied lines of merchandise.

Moreover, during the last eighteen months we have renewed and modernized some of our cleaning facilities and added new equipment for both cleaning and treating seeds. For example, a new cleaning mill was installed in one of the buildings purchased, a seed reclaimer was installed in the main plant, and a new, large-capacity, ultra-modern gravity separator has arrived and will soon be in use. Still other processing equipment is planned for 1946.

Other plans for expansion are now in the making, such as more and well-trained personnel, enlargement of area served, and delivery service.

General Information

Avoid mistakes and misunderstanding by observing these instructions.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all vegetable and flower seeds, except where otherwise specified. Field seeds and other supplies are priced f.o.b. Harrisonburg, Va. If desired by mail, add postage at the rate of 11 cents for first pound, 2 cents for second pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound, up to 150 miles.

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY, your name, post office, rural route and state on each order.

NON-WARRANTY: Farmers and gardeners of experience know that success with seeds depends primarily on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the custom of the trade and more specifically the American Seed Trade Association, "The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc.", gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed."

Concerning Prices In This Catalogue: It is a matter of common knowledge that field

seeds, such as clovers, grasses, grains, potatoes, etc., fluctuate in price from month to month, often from week to week. In normal times, the prices of garden seeds remain fairly stable; consequently, catalogue prices usually hold good for the season.

As was to be expected, the advent of peace all over the world (at least the cessation of shooting) after six years of global warfare has brought new problems. Some of them are as bad as those faced during the war. For one thing, reconversion to peace-time production is in itself a gigantic and delicate operation. Further complications have arisen as a result of wide-spread industrial strikes. Inevitably, these factors serve to disorganize business somewhat, including both the supply of and demand for seeds and allied merchandise.

The demand for some items will decrease, while the need for others will increase. Much the same can be said for production. Already a mild surplus prevails in some seeds, for instance; on the other hand, some are acutely short. These conditions are bound to affect prices to some extent.

Consequently, all prices quoted in this catalogue are subject to change. Also, some items may not be available throughout the season or precisely as needed. However, the short items in our business are relatively few

in number. With few exceptions (several of which are pointed out on the next page), we are fortified with ample stocks for the coming season.

Frankly, we do not anticipate materially higher prices for many classes of merchandise. As was pointed out in both the 1944 and 1945 issues of this catalogue, established O.P.A. ceiling regulations will, to a large degree, prevent sharply advanced prices, even in the acutely short items. Examples are to be found in Clovers and U. S.-grown Alfalfa. Despite their extreme scarcity (in fact, virtual non-existence), their price cannot advance because they have sold at ceiling levels for several years.

As you well know, the public generally is violently opposed to ceiling prices. Many groups and individuals have long clamored for removal of these regulations. We don't relish them ourselves, for they have induced many headaches and restless nights. Nevertheless, we are still thankful for maximum price regulations. They have been entirely ignored by a few persons and willfully violated by others. However, we remain of the firm conviction that they have prevented a wild price inflation, which in the end would be harmful to everybody. Let's be thankful and continue to cooperate so long as the danger prevails.

WETSEL'S Dependable FARM SEEDS

ALFALFA—U. S.-Grown Seed Not Available

It will not surprise many readers to learn that U. S.-grown Alfalfa seed suitable for this area (such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and more northern states) will not be available from us or most other dealers for spring planting. The acute shortage of such Alfalfa has been a matter of common knowledge for at least a year now.

The situation has steadily grown worse in recent months, with the result that we will not be able to fill more than a third of the orders on file, many of which were booked early last summer.

Numerous factors have combined to bring about this shortage of domestic

Alfalfa. First, reserve stocks were depleted by Government exportations to allied countries under Lend-Lease arrangement during the war years. Secondly, production was reduced during those same years. Then the demand for seed in the last two years was greatly increased. While it was available, our own sales were at least double that of any comparable period. Finally it is reported that many farmers in the producing areas are refusing to sell all of their crop; some are dissatisfied with ceiling prices and others are holding for their own future needs. And it is apparent that considerable seed is being sold on the black market.

Much the same can and should be said about both Red and Mammoth Clover, listed on the next page. Actually, the situation in clovers is not quite so acute as in Alfalfa. But as a practical matter it is just as bad, for we are unable to offer clovers. Fortunately, a comparatively good crop of Red Clover was produced in the Valley, but the supply is still far short of the demand. Thus far, virtually no seed has been available from the large western producing states. Under these conditions, we can only recommend such substitutes as Lespedeza, Argentine Alfalfa, and Sweet Clover.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA

In view of the acute shortage of seed from Kansas and Oklahoma, we feel very fortunate in having procured a fairly large stock of Alfalfa which was produced in Argentina.

Although fully aware of the widespread disfavor with which Argentine seed is viewed, we have no hesitancy in recommending it in this area, for we have sold Argentine seed for more than a quarter of a century, with generally satisfactory results. In all of these years we cannot recall one instance where it proved less satisfactory than is frequently the case with western seed. For example, we have on infrequent occasions been told that "it winter-killed while young," also that "it turned yellow the second or third year." But every experienced Alfalfa grower knows that

these same things happen to Kansas and Oklahoma Alfalfa seed. Also it is a matter of common knowledge that clovers, timothy, orchard grass, and other seeds are frequently the victims of cold winters. Even fall grains such as wheat and barley are frequently injured by cold weather.

So, after long experience and much study of the conditions under which it is grown, it is our sincere belief that Argentine Alfalfa seed is suitable for this area. This conviction is supported by the fact that the U. S. Department of Agriculture favors its use south of the 38-degree line.

To say the least, it is certainly worthy of being used as a substitute for western seed when the latter is not available in ample quantity, as is the case now. The

fact is that it is being used in large quantities. Many millions of pounds are consumed each year by United States farmers. By about April 1, we will have sold more than 100,000 pounds within a year. And many farmers have expressed complete satisfaction with it. Even one county agent, after having planted some in the spring of 1945, recently said to us, "I am not afraid of it." We ourselves seriously doubt that Kansas seed, for instance, is worth \$7.00 per bushel more than Argentine, even when Kansas is available. If you need Alfalfa seed, the chances of success with Argentine are better than with seed produced in the southern regions of the United States.

Price of Argentine seed, 99% pure, 90% germination, lb. 40 cts.; bus. \$23.00.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN. Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 6 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

HOW TO PLANT

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre in March or April

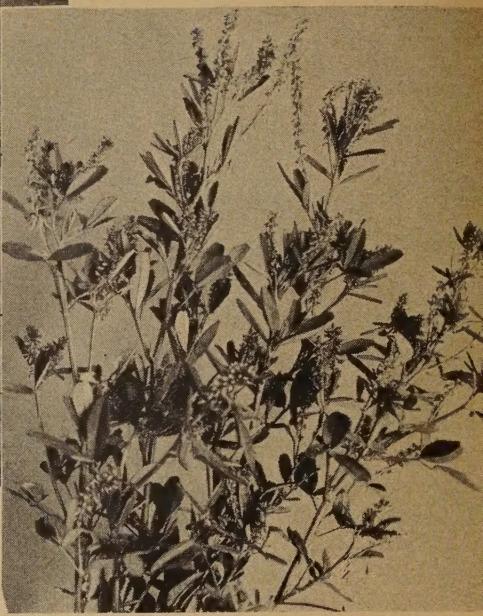
Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.





FIELD OF CLOVER



SWEET CLOVER

CLOVERS

Red Clover

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand. It adds nitrogen to the ground it grows on if left there to mature, and for this reason is a real benefit to the land. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.30% Pure Seed. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50. If available.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.30% Pure Seed. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50. If available.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 22 cts.; bus. \$12.50.

Ladino Clover

Although not yet extensively used in this territory, Ladino is becoming more popular, for it produces an excellent pasture. It is a perennial plant, sending up large leaves on long stems, which soon cover the ground between plants. Farmers are using it to pasture their cattle, and many poultrymen are planting Ladino for ranges. Lb. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$10.75.

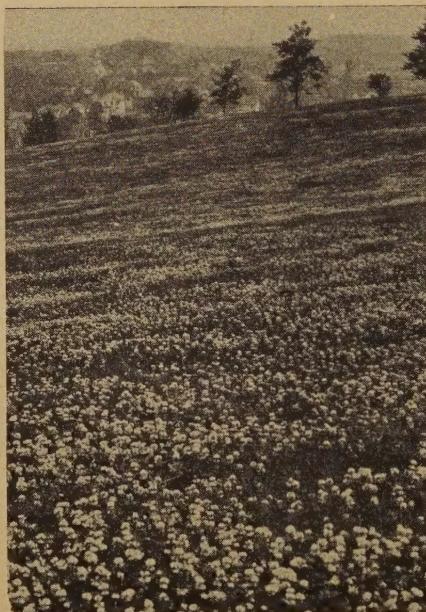
Sweet Clover

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; White is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the Yellow.

White Blossom. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

Yellow Blossom. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

BOTH PREMIUM GRADE



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Unhulled Sweet Clover

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled seed. Lb. 16 cts.; 60-lb. bus. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

White Dutch Clover

For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. Lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00.

Alsike Clover

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

98.00% Pure Seed. Lb. 43 cts.; bus. \$25.50.

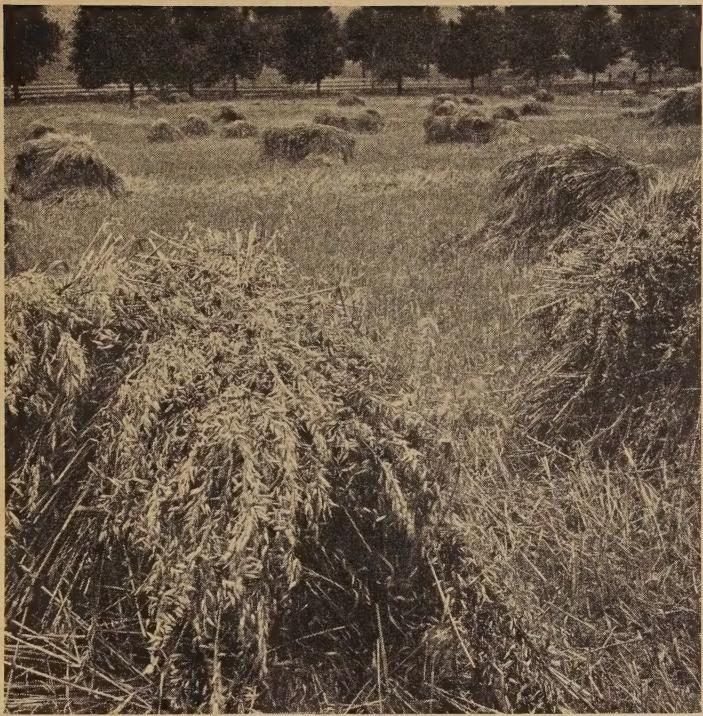


Cyclone Seed Sower

\$2.20 postpaid;
\$2.00 not postpaid.

Horn Sower

\$1.00 postpaid; 90 cts. not postpaid.



SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs.
per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading, the additional cost is very slight. See page 6 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other Du Bay products.

Vicland Oats

Vicland Oats is a new, high-yielding disease-resistant variety first distributed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in 1941. This new variety was grown on about half of the Wisconsin Oat acreage in 1943. The result was an increase of not less than 20 million additional bushels of Oats for feed. This would not have been possible with the older Oat varieties. Little extra effort was involved in the added production of Vicland; and this variety exemplifies the value of economy for greater output per man and per acre. Price, treated, bus. \$1.45; 10-bus. lots, \$1.43 per bus.

Lee Coldproof Oats

The most popular winter Oats in the southeastern part of the country. Is also a favorite for spring crop, when seeded in February and early March. Produces large heads of heavy grain and stands up well. Supply of seed this year is limited. Bus. \$1.50; 10-bus. lots, \$1.48 per bus. Treated.

Columbia Spring

The leading spring Oats for the Southeast, for it matures before hot weather and rust can cause damage, and is usually taller, more uniform and erect. Produces a good yield of large, heavy heads containing plump grains, 7 to 10 days before other varieties. Treated seed, bus. \$1.45; 10-bus. lots, \$1.43 per bus.

Swedish Select

A heavy-yielding, extra-heavy variety of Oats that is especially recommended for Virginia and West Virginia. Produces a good crop of both hay and grain on either light or heavy soil. Tall stalks and large heads containing plump, heavy grains. Treated seed, bus. \$1.50; 10-bus. lots, \$1.48 per bus.



LESPEDAZA

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in midsummer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 12 cts.; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

1 Dodder per oz. Lb. 11 1/2 cts.; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 11 cts.; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

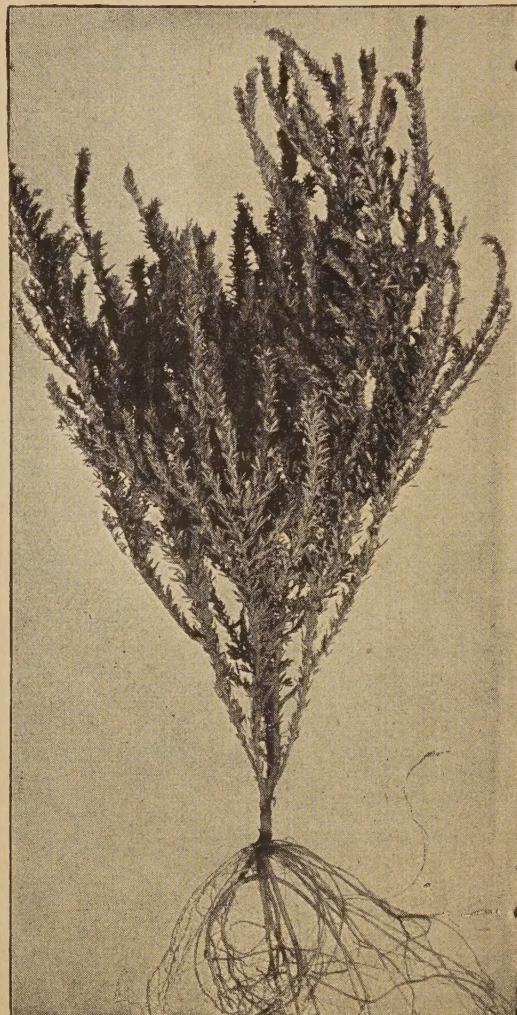
Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scalded seed in April or May.

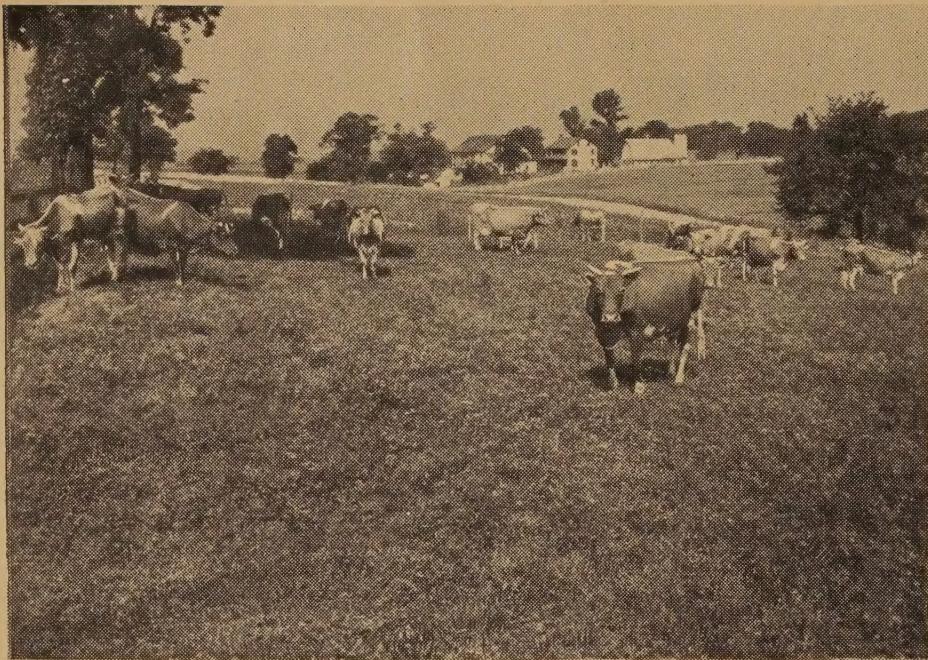
Hulled Seed. Lb. 30 cts.; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

Unhulled Seed. Lb. 21 cts.; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BOTH DODDER FREE



SERICEA LESPEDEZA



WETSEL'S *dependable* GRASSES and GRASS MIXTURES

Pasture Mixture

For a good pasture mixture, we recommend the following: 7 lbs. Korean lespedeza, 6 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. red-top, 2 lbs. alsike clover. Sow in February and March on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost per acre, \$4.20.

Sudan Grass

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soy beans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soy beans per acre. Lb. 11 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.75.

Sweet Sudan Grass

This new variety is a development resulting from several years' breeding work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in coöperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1944 was the first time enough seed was available to plant sufficient acreage of this new variety to produce seed in commercial quantities. The supply that will be available for planting in 1946 is limited and doubtless will be booked up long before time to plant.

It is sweet, juicy, and more palatable to livestock. This was demonstrated consistently during the years that breeding and selection were progressing. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it was grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan was grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan was eaten first. Lb. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Orchard Grass

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

80/85 seed (onion free). Lb. 36 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$4.90.

85/85 seed. Lb. 34 cts.; bus. \$4.60.

Kentucky Blue Grass

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. Lb. 55 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$7.50; 8-bus. (112 lbs.) bag, \$7.45 per bus.

Timothy

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top. If sown alone, plant one peck (about 11 lbs.) per acre, in spring or fall. For hay, use 6 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. clover.

99.60% pure. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.10.

Virginia-grown. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.00

Red-Top or Herds Grass

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. Lb. 20 cts.; 25 lbs., 19 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. (full bag), \$18.00.

Rye Grass (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Lb. 14 cts.; 25 lbs., 13 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Lb. 33 cts.

Brome Grass

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground rootstocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top. Lb. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. \$6.00.



WETSEL'S ANNUAL FORAGE CROP SEEDS

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

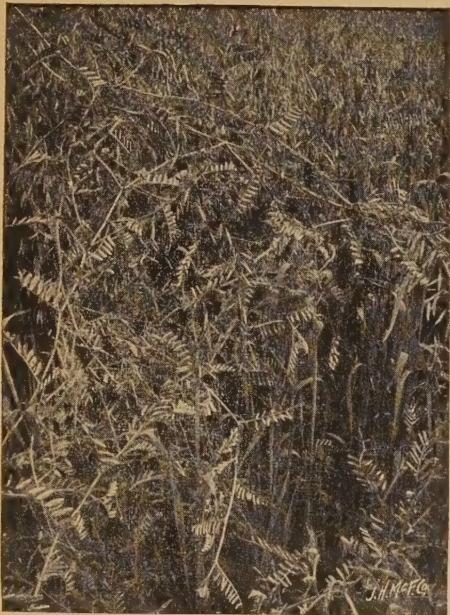
Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Bus. \$6.00; 10-bus. lots, \$5.90 per bus.

Peas for Table Use

Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.30

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.

Early Small Black Eye. Excellent quality.



VETCH

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts., not prepaid.

Sugar Cane

Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 23 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$10.50.

Hairy Vetch

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. (60 lbs.) \$11.00.

Millet

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.75.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean continues to be one of the most publicized crops. It proved itself a real weapon in the Nation's war effort and new uses for this all-round crop are continually being found by chemists and botanists.

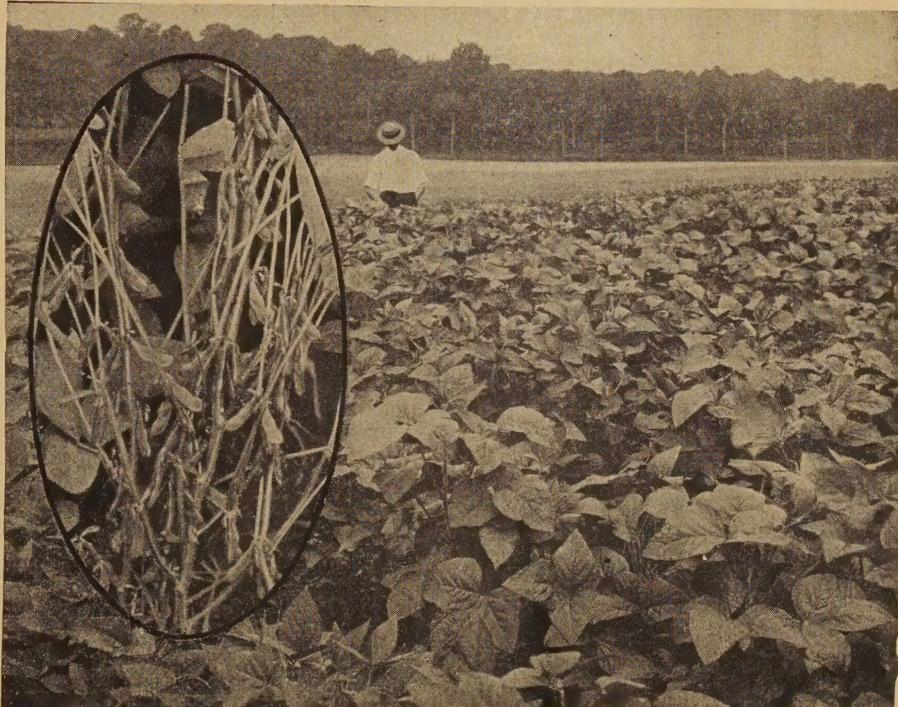
On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$3.35; 10-bus. lots, \$3.30 per bus.

SCIOTA YELLOW. Matures in about 110 days. Is primarily an oil Bean. Is not used extensively for hay. Yields best on fertile land and is quite disease-resistant. One of best kinds for feed grinding. Plant 3 pks. to 1 bus. in rows 3 feet apart. 1¼ bus. when seeded with drill. Bus. \$2.90; 10-bus. lots, \$2.85 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Is used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$3.25; 10-bus. lots, \$3.20 per bus.

MANCHU. Early variety. Used in Valley last year with moderate success. Is highly regarded as an oil Bean. Also excellent for feed grinding. Beans stay in pods till threshing, hence do not shatter during harvesting. Bus. \$2.90; 10 bus. lots, \$2.85 per bus.



SOY BEANS

WETSEL'S Standard CORNs

Wetzel's
Leaming

Pennsylvania
Sure Crop



Widely Used for Over 40 Years

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. The medium-sized ear is rather large in diameter and bears long rich golden yellow kernels. An excellent sort for feeding on the cob. Farmers are now convinced that it pays to plant certified seed, even if the initial cost is higher.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Thoroughbred. Grown from certified seed, one year removed. Crop was carefully supervised and seed well selected.

Wetzel's Leaming. 100 days. A high-yielding standard Corn of high quality. Stalk grows about 8 feet high, and ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of rich golden yellow kernels. Used in some sections for ensilage.

Boone County White Dent. Thoroughbred. One year removed from certified seed.

Hickory King. 115 days. A popular old variety recommended for high light soils. Early and low growing, it can be planted closer than most sorts. Very small cob bearing large, broad grains. Yields more shelled Corn per barrel of cob than any other kind.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn. Nine-foot stalks bear large ears with red and yellow kernels. Suitable for both silage and crib.

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in steady demand. A good producer of fodder, for the stalks often reach 10 to 12 feet in height. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of slightly reddish yellow kernels.

Ensilage Corn

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature. Very tall stalks, 12 to 15 feet high; large white kernels. A favorite for filling silos. When to be used as ensilage, it should be cut while in blossom. It is better to cut it early than too late.

Old Virginia. Broad, thick, succulent fodder and deep, soft grain. Often used as a crib Corn.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high usually bear two large ears.

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent—Certified.....	\$1 20	\$4 50
Reid's Yellow Dent—Thoroughbred.....	1 10	4 00
Wetzel's Leaming.....	1 00	3 75
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown.....	1 00	3 75
Bloody Butcher.....	1 00	3 75
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred.....	1 00	3 75
Hickory King.....	1 25	4 75
Ensilage, Eureka.....	1 10	4 00
Ensilage, Old Virginia.....	.90	3 50
Ensilage, Pamunkey.....	1 10	4 00

By Parcel Post add 25 cts. per pk.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 40 cts.; 1 bus. 70 cts.



Reid's Yellow Dent, Certified



U. S. 13

WETSEL'S Adapted SEED CORN HYBRIDS

IN OUR 1945 catalogue we stated that "Hybrid Corns are now well past what was for a time regarded as the 'experimental stage.'" The passing of another year has only served to further emphasize that observation.

Meanwhile, the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service published Bulletin No. 163 entitled, "Plant Corn Hybrids for Higher Yields." This Bulletin goes into detail on many interesting angles of Corn Hybrids.

One section of this Bulletin bears this significant heading—"Too Few Virginia Farmers Plant Corn Hybrids." The first paragraph of this section reads as follows:

"A study of the table on page 7 shows that though the use of corn hybrids by Virginia farmers has increased rapidly during the past two or three years, the percentage of the State's corn acreage planted with hybrids is still far behind that of the Nation. For instance, it can be seen that in Virginia, only 12.7% of the total acreage was planted to hybrids in 1943, and an estimated 23.0% in 1944. This is entirely too small a percentage when it is known that *adapted* hybrids will outyield our best open-pollinated varieties by 15 to 20%. Had Virginia's entire corn acreage been planted with adapted hybrids in 1944 and only a 10% increase in yield obtained over the estimated 25.5 bushels per acre average, Virginia farmers would have produced 3,197,040 additional bushels of corn. At the Virginia, September 15 price of \$1.47 per bushel, this increased yield would be worth nearly \$4,700,000."

Other significant paragraphs read as follows:

"Corn produced from hybrids should not be used for seed, as it usually yields 15 to 20% less than hybrid seed. At the Bowling Green Experimental Station in 1944, U. S. 99 seed yielded 29% more corn than the second generation seed from this same hybrid. U. S. 99 seed also produced 35% more corn than a popular local open-pollinated variety."

"If hybrids normally yielded no more than open-pollinated varieties of corn, they would be justified because of the yield they make during dry years and because they stand up better and are easier to harvest."

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	1/2 bus.	Bus.	Gal.	1/2 bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Ward's Certified	\$1 05	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$1 30	\$4 40	\$8 70
U. S. 13—Iowa-Grown Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
U. S. 99 (Ward's) Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
U. S. 262 (Ward's) Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 200 (Ward's) Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 448 (Ward's) Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Iowa 939 Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Ohio W. 17 Certified	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45.	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70

CROW REPELLENT. Keeps corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed loss and the labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter. 1/2 pt. (1-bus. size) 30 cts.; pt. (2-bus. size) 50 cts.; qt. (4-bus. size) 75 cts.

WETSEL'S Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids

IT PAYS TO PLANT HYBRID CORNS



HARVESTING CORN

U. S. 13

110 to 115 days. This hybrid is still the most popular in this territory, by a very wide margin. Our sales of U. S. 13 continue to exceed all other hybrids combined. In making this statement, we are merely presenting the facts. We are not saying that it necessarily deserves the margin of popularity that it enjoys. Apparently, its popularity stems from the fact that it meets the fancy and requirements of a majority of farmers. For example, relatively few farmers desire either an early or a late-maturing Corn. Nor do they want either a very large or very small fodder or ear, or a hard or soft kernel. This variety is "medium" in all respects, hence yields well in a wide range of soil fertility and weather conditions. Kernels are deep and rich golden yellow. Ears usually longer than husks, making it easy to husk.

As a rule, ears are well down on the stalk, which is a very distinct advantage at time of harvesting the crop.

U. S. 99

120 to 125 days. Large-foddered hybrid, hence requires longer time for full maturity. Stalks do not grow tall but are thick, with broad blades. Enjoys favorable reputation as a silage Corn. Kernels smooth and light yellow. Our stock of seed was produced by John S. Ward.

U. S. 262

115 to 120 days. Smaller foddered than U. S. 99, hence slightly earlier. Large ear, color light yellow; grain comparatively soft. Mr. Ward, producer of our stock, continues to be favorably impressed with its consistent performance.

ILLINOIS 448

120 days. A high-yielding hybrid of wide adaptability. Stalks very tall and stiff, wind resistant, producing two long yellow ears of medium diameter. Kernels closely packed, medium depth, with high shelling percentage. Is becoming increasingly popular. A customer in Clark County advised us that her 1943 crop was the center of much interest in that community.

IOWA 939

100 days. An old and time-proven hybrid. Owing to short season maturity, is somewhat smaller foddered and eared than most hybrids. Thus far, it has been our best seller in West Virginia and other sections where the growing season is comparatively short.

OHIO W. 17

100 to 110 days. Another comparatively early hybrid. Stalks medium in height, leafy and uniform. Produces medium ears, 16 to 18 rows of shallow kernels. Stalk remains green after husks have ripened on the ear. Is widely used in West Virginia, where the season is shorter than in the Valley and eastern Virginia. Is also appropriate for either late planting in full season areas, or where very early harvesting is desired.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45

118 to 120 days. Has many of the characteristics of Illinois 448. Prolific-yielding hybrid, adapted to wide variety of soils of high fertility. Stalks tall and rigid. Resists high winds. Produces two yellow, long and medium thick ears. Kernels closely packed and deep, making it a high-yielding sheller.

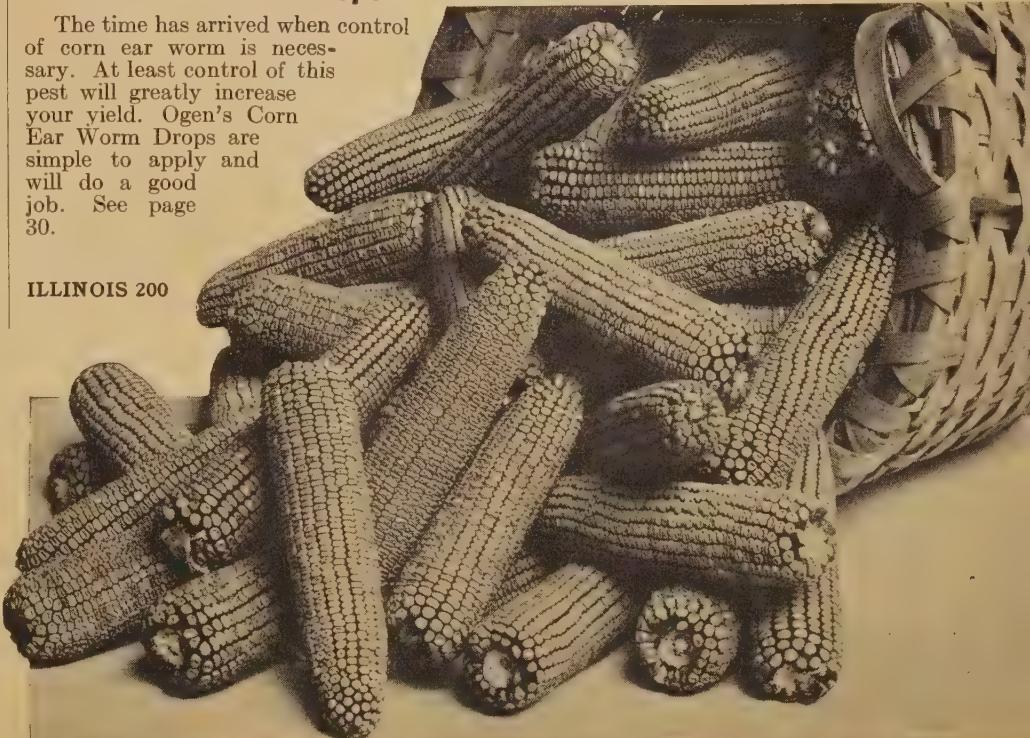
ILLINOIS 200

120 days. Each year we receive an increasing number of favorable comments on this Corn. Stalk somewhat larger than U. S. 13. Ear is longer, but slightly smaller in circumference. Best results are obtained on fertile or bottom soils. Has given high yields, even under adverse weather conditions. Easy to husk and of excellent quality.

Corn Ear Worm Drops

The time has arrived when control of corn ear worm is necessary. At least control of this pest will greatly increase your yield. Ogen's Corn Ear Worm Drops are simple to apply and will do a good job. See page 30.

ILLINOIS 200



DEKALB'S THE CORN

that's doing the job in the SOUTH and EAST



America's
Largest
Selling
Hybrid Corn

Each year the demand for DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn becomes greater, a fact which proves its wide adaptability to the climates and soils of the South and East. DeKalb is bred to tolerate drought, insects, and blight, and it has excellent standing ability. Farmers find DeKalb delivers fine yields of grain, while for ensilage it produces a large tonnage of high grain content. We have more DeKalb varieties to meet a wider range of growing conditions, which means uniformly high average yields on many soils. DeKalb hybrids have had five years of successful performance in this area.

EASTERN FARMERS WIN TOP HONORS

Mt. Airy Farm, Mt. Jackson, Va., managed by W. W. Middleton (right) won the DeKalb 1945 National Corn Growing Contest with a yield of 142.61 bushels of shelled Corn per acre. Women's Champion, Mrs. Otho S. Lee, Jr., Hartford Co., Md., scored 116 bushels per acre. Charles Beatty, of Ohio, is Junior Champion. His yield was 126.13 bushels per acre.



DEKALB 816

Most Popular grain Corn. Medium tall fodder, stiff stalks and short shanks. Easy harvesting by hand or machine. Soft kernels make it a favorite for feeding. High shelling percentage. Tolerates blight. 110 days. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 404A

Very popular. High yield in short season. 90-day grain Corn in valley areas; about 100 days on higher ground. Pk. \$2.65; bus. \$9.10.

DEKALB 825

Good for rich lowland soils. Maintains uniform height. Matures large showy ears while stalks are green. 110 days. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 840

Rugged, stiff stalked, heavy eared, drought-and blight-tolerant. Dark green foliage makes your neighbors notice. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 847

A tough hybrid. Tolerates drought, storms, blight, insects. Short, heavy stalks; dark leaves. Big, heavy ears. 110 days. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 888

Big tonnage of silage. Less fodder in dry seasons but still good yields of grain. Long ears. 115 days. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 1002

Big tonnage, like old Eureka. Heavy foliage, deep kernels, lots of grain. 120 days. Tolerates drought and blight. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 721 (WHITE)

Real 110-day grain Corn. Ears waist high, stalks medium height. Tolerates drought, blight. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DEKALB 922 (WHITE)

A tall Corn. Excellent ensilage, big grain yields. Drought- and blight-tolerant. 115 days. Pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.90.

DeKalb



HYBRID CORN

**9-Year Record
thru Virginia—**

**BRILLIANT
FUTURE!**



FUNK G

**"Consistently Good
Year After Year"**

Here are TOP-PERFORMING Hybrids PROVED in advance that they will do your job right! Husking or ensilage. Early or full season. Nine years' great success here in Virginia. Plant this heavy-producing seed.

FUNK G-80

The "miracle hybrid," say many Virginia users. The Funk G strain that helped produce an official world-record yield for a 10-acre field—1916 bushels dry shelled Corn. Photo above shows the fine ear-type of G-80.

Plant G-80 early and get the full advantage of its high-yield ability. A rapid-growing Corn with excellent stalk quality. Really stands up, despite hard storms. Large fibrous root system. Beautiful leaves, many of them! Has the structure to manufacture a real crop of Corn. Resists bad attacks of heat and drought. Extra-good resistance to Corn-borer. Makes large uniform ears of rich color. Carry their size to the tip, kernels of unusual depth. Many folks say "G-80 makes less nubbins than any Corn I ever grew." Funk G-80 has an enviable record throughout Virginia and fits the growing season perfectly. A Corn any farmer will be proud to grow.

FUNK G-94

On the medium to early side in maturity. Use G-80 for full season for higher yields. G-94 has good standability. Wonderful root development. Stiff, sturdy stalks. Good ear with deep kernels. Comes

through fine on a wide range of soil fertility.

FUNK G-135

The greatest silage Corn and the most widely used in the Eastern territory. Frequent reports of 20 to 22 tons per acre, entire field average. Highly nutritious and yields the greatest proportion of grain to total green weight.

Full season in maturity. Has given excellent results on all soil types. Notable through many years for its resistance to blight, when other nearby Corns were badly stricken. Excellent stalk quality; stands up well. Not easily affected with stalk-rot. Its rich golden ears are a joy to harvest. Produces a lot of them. A fine yielding Corn.

A wide-leaf leader among all hybrids. Its large foliage and good strong tall stalks have gained wide popularity for G-135 as extra-fine silage and a full-season husking Corn.

FUNK G-711

Strictly a late, heavy silage Corn adapted for late silage and refilling. Use G-135 for your regular ensilage. G-711 produces massive foliage and great stalk height.

Vast FUNK G "RESEARCH" is second to none!

Virginia's high yields with Funk G Hybrids are no accident. They're the natural result of the best research and testing program in the whole industry. Funk Corn experts work all year round, constantly improving varieties and making great hybrids greater.

Before any Funk G Hybrid is sold, it must prove itself in that locality. Year after year scientific, hand-planted test plots assure you of the right hybrid for your soil, for your season, for your needs—husking or silage.

Every Funk G Hybrid is a PREMIUM-QUALITY strain. There are no "seconds" among Funk G Hybrids. Prices on all varieties are the same. Each lot accurately graded according to kernel size, making planting easier. Assures full stands. No "misses" to cut down your yields. Highest germination. Here are 1946 prices. ORDER NOW!

	Bu.	Pk.
Large Round Kernels	\$6 00	\$1 70
Regular Round Kernels	7 25	2 00
Flat Kernel Types	9 25	2 50



Mount Jackson, Va. Husking time at one of the many Funk G Hybrid Virginia test plots. Here the right answers are learned, results carefully checked and studied. You DO get the RIGHT G Hybrids for your conditions.



WETSEL'S Dependable VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed twenty-four hours before planting, and sow in spring or fall in very rich soil. Transplant to rows 2 feet apart, with plants about 15 inches apart. One ounce plants 50 feet of row.

Roots are planted 8 inches deep and 18 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Set them in a trench that has been fertilized well, and do not use the sprouts the first year. A dozen roots for each member of the family is a good quantity to plant.

Mary Washington. Rust-resistant. Large straight stalks with firm delicious tips. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Mary Washington Roots. Set out in February and March. 1 to 3 yrs. old. 35 cts. per doz.; 70 cts. for 25; \$2.40 per 100, not postpaid.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Black Valentine Stringless. 55 days. Pod 6 inches in length, fairly straight, with round dark green stringless pods.

Bountiful. 51 days. A first-early flat-podded variety which continues to bear over a long season. Light green pods, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, entirely free from strings.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. A very popular variety, especially for canning.

Dixie White. 53 days. Pods 4 inches long, light green, round, straight and stringless when young. Excellent as a dry shell Bean. Wonderful yielder.

Streamliner. 50 days. A new variety for this section. Has enjoyed increasing popularity in other areas for several years. Flat to thick flat stringless pods. Bush medium size and prolific. Seeds medium size, oval, white.

French Horticultural. 70 days to full maturity. Similar in appearance but is an improved strain of Dwarf Horticultural, which has long been a popular variety. Pods about 7 inches long, flat, broad, green streaked with red. Suitable for both snap and shell Beans.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Landreth's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, fairly straight, round and dark green. Generally regarded as the same Bean as Burpee's Stringless, but this strain is preferred by many commercial canners.

Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Roger's Stringless Refugee. 68 days. Young pods valuable for canning and baking. Pods medium green, stringless, fleshy, and brittle.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

PRICES OF ALL ABOVE BEANS
Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30;
100 lbs. \$21.00, not postpaid

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.75,
not postpaid

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days.
Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow,
of good quality. Good for home use
or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods
6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely
stringless. Seeds black.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days.
This is a comparatively new strain of
wax Bean and generally regarded as an
improvement over Rustless Golden
Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat,
straight, and yellow. White seed,
brown eye.

Bush Shell Beans

Used exclusively as Shell Beans

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20, not postpaid

White Kidney. Kidney-shaped white
seed.

Red Kidney. Seeds are brick-red in color.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and
should not be planted until the ground is
warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set
firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If
planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in
each. May also be planted with corn.

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30;
100 lbs. \$21.00, not postpaid

Creaseback, Black. 65 days. Grows 5
feet tall. Pods round, 7 inches long, and
stringless. Black seeded.

Creaseback, White. 63 days. Bright
green, round pods, about 6 inches long,
not stringless.



Beans, Top Notch Golden Wax

Creaseback, Striped. 70 days. Medium
green, round pods, 6 inches long, not
stringless but of good quality.

Ideal Black Pole. 60 days. Extremely
early and prolific. Pods 5 inches long,
round, slightly curved, stringless, of ex-
cellent quality, borne in clusters of six.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65
days. A profusion of round meaty pods,
often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62
days. Long, brittle, stringless pods,
finely flavored.

Lazy Wife. 73 days. A late sort for home
gardens. May be used as a snap, a green
shell, or a dry shell Bean. Pods flat,
about 5 inches long. Dry seed is white.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short,

straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans

are fine for winter use.

Noxall (Missouri Wonder). 70 days. Long,
round, green pods. Good for snap or
shell Beans. Gives large crops, and is
excellent for planting among corn.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days.
Long, straight, 4-inch pods, thick and
crisp when young.

Tennessee Wonder. 71 days. Similar to
Kentucky Wonder, but has larger,
straight, and smoother pods. More de-
sirable as a shell Bean than as a snap.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods
8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened.
White seeds.

Pole Wax-Podded Beans

Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.75,
not postpaid

Golden Cluster Wax. 70 days. A late
variety with flat yellow pods about 8
inches long. Seeds white.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat
yellow, stringless pods.

Beans are the most important gar-
den vegetable. They contain both
Vitamins A and B₁, are most nutritious
and wholesome. Plant plenty of
Beans.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold
and seeds should not be planted until the
ground has become thoroughly warm.
They should be sown on well-enriched land,
with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the
Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant
about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet
of row.

Bush Varieties

Except where noted, Lb. 25 cts.;
5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30,
not postpaid

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Pro-
duces large pods which contain 4 or
more thick Beans. The dry Beans are
flat, greenish white.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick,
meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds.
Both the green shell and the dry Beans
are large and plump. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs.
\$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush
about 14 inches high, erect and runner-
less. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches
long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for
canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65
days. A popular canning variety. Pods
contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are
white.

Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized
pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good
quality.

Pole Varieties

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30,
not postpaid

King of the Garden. 88 days. An im-
proved strain of the large white Pole
Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, contain-
ing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole
Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long.
Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.



Beans, Burpee's Improved Bush Lima



Beet, Detroit Dark Red

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁, health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.



Mangel-Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.



Brussels Sprouts

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.30, postpaid

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crinkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

BROCCOLI

Start early indoors and transplant outdoors when frost is over, 18 to 24 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. A packet of seed is enough for most home gardens; an ounce produces 2500 plants.

Green Sprouting. 75 days. Sprouts about 5 inches long, with a head of green shoots. New heads form in six to eight weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.



Broccoli, Green Sprouting

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Resistant Detroit. 65 days. Identical with Golden Acre but yellows-resistant. Crop Failure.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.25.

Large Late Drumhead. 105 days. Very popular. Large, round head, slightly flattened. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Late Flat Dutch. 110 days. Large, flat head; very solid and keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Savoy, Drumhead American. 95 days. Satisfactory for home use and market. Heads flattened, globe-shaped, large and firm; short stems. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Surehead. 85 days. Large, solid, thick heads; good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.25.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



Cabbage, Resistant, Golden Acre



Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.10, postpaid.



Chinese Cabbage, Chihili

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Early Scarlet Horn. 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top.

Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. Finest Carrot for all purposes. Medium early; bright orange-colored flesh so much preferred. Tender and of delicate flavor.



Carrot, Imperator

CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. 80 cts., postpaid.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00;
lb. \$7.00

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

White Plume. 125 days. Foliage green, tinted white, 18 to 20 inches. Stalk blanches easily to nearly white.

Winter Queen. Cream-white stalks, thick and heavy.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels. Lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.10.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.40.

Tendermost. 83 days. One of the most recently developed hybrid Sweet Corns. Giant-sized kernels and delightfully tender hulls. Ears large, averaging about 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows. Resists both smut and worms. Lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.80.

Standard Strains

Adams Extra Early. 70 days. Pure white grains on 5-inch ears. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Black Mexican. 88 days. A superior Corn. The bluish black seed is white when at the eating stage. Lb. 25 cts.

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and somewhat later in maturity. Price same as 8-rowed.)

Golden Evergreen. 85 days. Ears 8 inches long with 12 rows of golden yellow, broad kernels. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.

Howling Mob. 85 days. An early white variety. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.

Truckers' Favorite. 85 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 rows of white kernels. Popular in the South for roasting. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

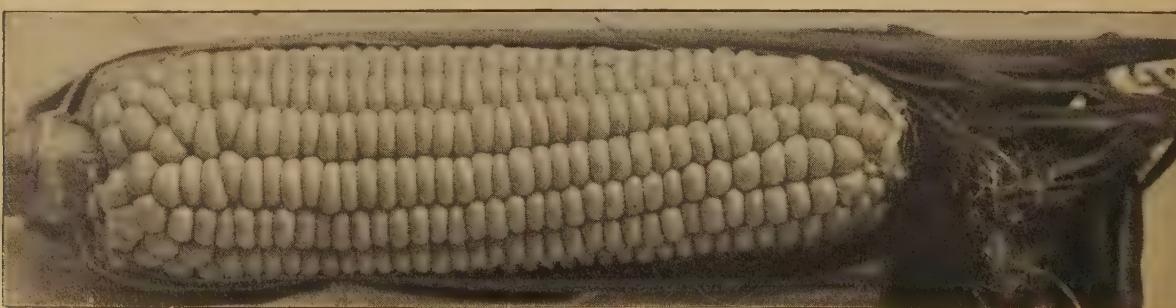
Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice or South American (both open-pollinated). Lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

South American Hybrid. Lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

(Add postage, if mailed)

Sweet Corn, Ioana



COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Green Cluster. 52 days. Dark green fruits in clusters, adapted for pickling.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

White Wonder. 58 days. Ivory-white fruits in clusters.

Gherkin. 50 days. Light green, spiny, oval fruits, with small seeds. Makes delicious pickles.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

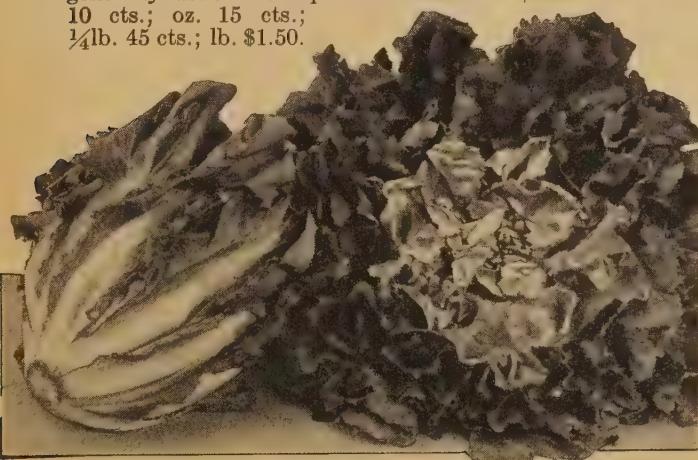
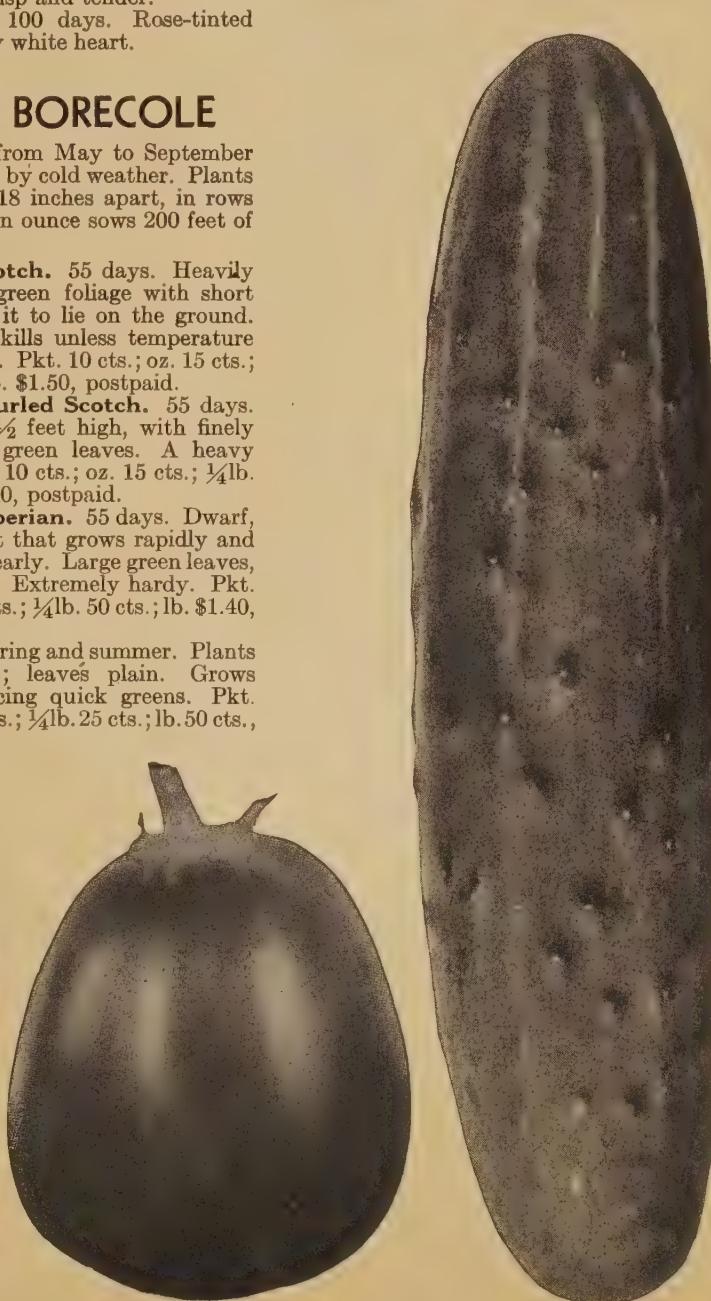
KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Kale, Curled Scotch



Endive, Broad-leaved Batavian

Eggplant, Black Beauty

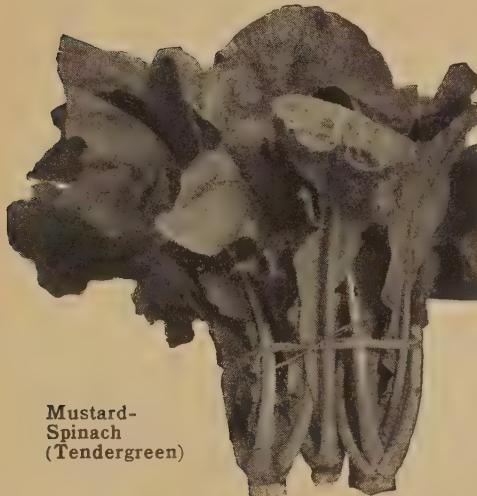
Cucumber, Straight-8



Lettuce, New York No. 12



Lettuce, Grand Rapids



Mustard-Spinach
(Tendergreen)



Muskemelon, Honey Rock

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid, except as noted

Head Varieties

All-Season. 73 days. Medium-sized, compact heads.

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

California Cream Butter. 75 days. Leaves thick, dark green, spotted with brown; heart golden yellow.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 75 cts.

Denver Market. 78 days. Heads cone-shaped. Leaves light green, crisp, and tender.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads, light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones, tinged red, inside ones green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Hick's Hardy White Winter. Forms a large, upright, loose head. Outer leaves light green; inner ones blanch white if the head is tied. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Muskemelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed-cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Dew. 110 days. Green flesh, with a distinctive sweet flavor. Requires a warm location and a long season.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed-cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Milwaukee Market. 87 days. Pink flesh of excellent flavor.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed-cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 35 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

White. 40 days. Leaves are used for greens, and seed for flavoring.

Florida Broad-leaved. 40 days. Popular for fine table quality.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 35 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50, postpaid

Bermuda, Yellow. 93 days. Straw-colored skin and pure white flesh.

Bermuda, White. 95 days. White skin and flesh.

Bottle or Jug. 100 days. Bulb long, narrow, light-colored and mild.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

LEEK. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ONION SETS

Plant in spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared, or in the fall. 1 quart of sets will plant 100 feet of row, 3 to 5 bushels an acre.

We do not prepay postage
on Onion Sets

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

	Lb.	4 lbs.	bus.	32-lb.
Bottle or Jug	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$3 25	
Ebenezer	15	50	3 25	
Red Wethersfield	15	50	3 25	
Silverskin	15	50	3 25	
Yellow Globe Dan- vers	15	50	3 25	
Potato or Hill set	Market Price			

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.
We do not prepay postage on Peas.

Bush Varieties

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1½ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Roger's Giant-Podded Hamper. 65 days. Large wrinkled Peas in dark, heavy pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Height 22 in.

Wyoming Wonder (Gilbo). 69 days. Wilt-resistant. Pods 5 inches long or more, filled with Peas that are tender and sweet for a week or more after ripening. Height 2 ft.

Pole Varieties

The vines are tall and need support.

Champion of England. 82 days. Long pods containing large, green wrinkled Peas. Height 4½ to 5 ft.

Improved Gradius (Prosperity). 65 days. Strong plants producing pods of 6 to 8 immense wrinkled Peas. Yields a heavy crop if planted in rich soil. Height 3 ft.

Large White Marrowfat. 80 days. Pods about 3 inches long, holding 5 or 6 Peas.

The dry seed is creamy white, with a white eye. Height about 4 ft.

Mammoth White Sugar. 74 days. Grows about 4½ feet. Light green pod, 4 inches long, with large, white, smooth Peas. Wilt-resistant.

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3½ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.



Onion, Prizetaker



Parsley,
Moss Curled



Peas, Little Gem



Pepper, Ruby King

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.75
All Pepper seed sent postpaid

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety. Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.



Radish, Crimson Giant

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich, moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts., postpaid

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth pure white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

New Pineapple. Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Roots, 3 for 60 cts.; \$2.25 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

SALSIFY (Oyster-Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Giant Nobel Thick-Leaf. 42 days. Heavy yielder of medium green, thick, tender leaves.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid

Cocozelle Bush. 60 days. Deep green fruits marked with yellow and green, often 14 inches long, tender and sweet.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Fordhook. Delicious fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with creamy white skin. Excellent when small or when fully grown.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

All Tomato seed sent postpaid

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

Brimmer. 90 days. A large-fruited variety for home gardens. Uniform in size, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Flavor very mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

French American. 90 days. Our own introduction. Fruits especially fine for slicing. Mild in flavor, without acid, very solid, with few seeds; frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds each. Pkt. 10 cts.

Greater Baltimore. (Cert. Ind. Strain.) 83 days. Wilt-resistant. A superb second-early and main-crop Tomato. Fruit red. Preferred by canners, because of quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

Marglobe Certified. 77 days. A highly recommended variety that bears for a long time. Strong, healthy plants bear beautiful red fruits, meaty and acid-free. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

New Stone. 86 days. Standard main-crop sort. Fruit oval, solid and smooth. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Oxheart. 90 days. Heart-shaped fruit often weighing 3 lbs. Skin pink; flesh firm, sweet and almost seedless. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.



Tomato, Marglobe Certified

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Stokesdale. This heavy-producing Stokesdale has proved to be a valuable second-early Tomato for market or for canning. It will mature one week earlier than Marglobe. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in midsummer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

Shogoin. 45 days. Largely grown in the South, where the tops are used for greens. Small white roots are also edible.

White Milan. 40 days. Very early. Medium-sized flat roots with smooth skin and white flesh.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid, except as noted

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last couple of years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Halbert Honey. 87 days. Skin dark green; flesh bright scarlet, sugary and fine textured. Fruits are long with blunt ends, slightly ridged. A superb variety.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

Tom Watson. 92 days. An improved strain. Melons 1½ to 2 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with deep red, crisp flesh. Flavor delicious. Average weight 50 pounds. A favorite home-garden sort.



Watermelon, Kleckley Sweet

SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN, CERTIFIED



POTATOES, IRISH COBBLER

Main-grown seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Selected Main stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes. Not available this year.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. The 1944 demand was at least double that of the previous year. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Our stock of Red Bliss is limited to Select grade.

Price this variety; Pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.70; 100-lb. bag \$4.25.

Spray Your Potato Vines

Whether for market or for home use, the vines must be sprayed for a good crop.

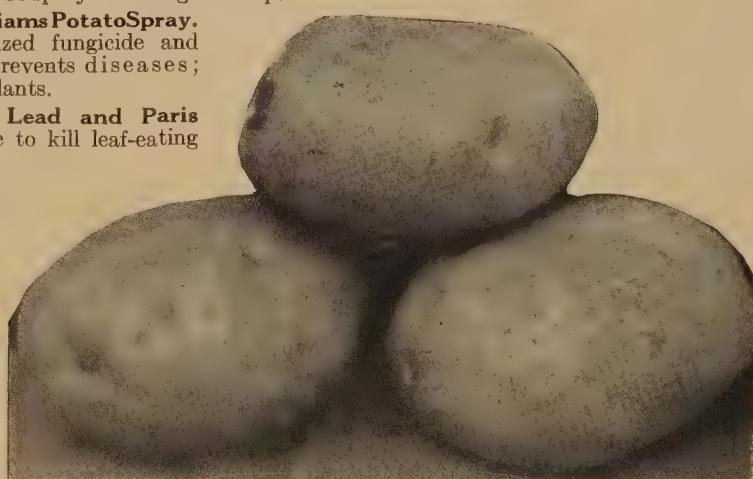
Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray.

The recognized fungicide and insecticide prevents diseases; stimulates plants.

Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green. Use to kill leaf-eating insects.

Semesan Bel. Prevents disease in Potatoes and increases the yield.

Spray Materials are described on page 31 and Sprayers on page 32.



POTATOES, KATAHDIN

SEED POTATO PRICES

F. O. B. Harrisonburg
(Subject to change)

Certified

Pk.	\$0 80
Bus.	3 00
Bag (100 lbs.)	4 65
5 bags at	4 60

No. 2 Stock

Certified	
Pk.	\$0 75
Bus.	2 70
Bag (100 lbs.)	4 25
5 bags at	4 15

FOR APRIL. All Potatoes 10 cts. per bus. and 15 cts. per bag higher



Frost-Proof
Cabbage
Plants

For Shipment in lots of 50 plants
February 15 to April 15

50 Plants	.....	ASK
100 Plants	.....	FOR
250 Plants	.....	PRICES
500 Plants	.....
1000 Plants	.....

Nothing but first-class stock shipped, and at purchaser's risk. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market.

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or cold-frame plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much.

Home-Grown Plants in Season
Cabbage and Tomato. Inquire for prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants



Varieties: Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Valencia Riverside Strain, Prizetaker. Famous Brand grown by Dodge Plant Farms.

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather.

Ask for prices on 100 plants, 200 plants, 500 plants, 1000 plants, or by the crate. No order accepted for less than 100.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)



Gernaco Hotkaps

New Method of
Plant Protection

WATCH YOUR GARDEN GROW

Protect plants from frost, wind, rain and insects. Mature crops earlier—miniature hothouses. Have the earliest garden this year.

Ppd. Not Ppd.

Roll of 1000 Kaps	\$11 00	\$10 50
Roll of 250 Kaps	3 75	3 50
Roll of 100 Kaps	2 10	1 95
Roll of 25 Kaps	65	50

OUTSTANDING ANNUAL FLOWERS



Marigold, Yellow Supreme

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bone-meal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

These strains are successful where other types of Asters fail to bloom.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms in fine mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type producing long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. All-America Selection, 1942. Fully double flowers of a clear lilac shade on spikes that are ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall; luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. Good for cutting. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. All-America Selection, 1941. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Blooms ten weeks from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center, making a very deep flower. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy, and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Gem Mixture. Sweet-scented double flowers in light and dark shades. Plants dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for scrambling over fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall. Many different types have been introduced, of which we offer some good representatives.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled bluish-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Dwarf plant only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose-colored blooms with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

Black Ruby. All-America Selection, 1941. Double flowers 1½ to 2 inches across, of rich velvety deep maroon. They make a fine contrast with lighter varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.



Petunia, Martha Washington

GENERAL LIST OF ANNUALS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

African Daisy (Arctotis). Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.

Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap. A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.

A., Blue Perfection. Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.

Alyssum, Sweet. Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.

A., Violet Queen. Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea). Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.

Balsam, Rose-flowered. Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.

Calendula, Orange Shaggy. Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.

C., Double Varieties, Mixed. Shades of yellow and orange.

Calliopsis bicolor. A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.

Candytuft (Iberis). Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.

C., Mixed Varieties. Rose, pink, lilac shades.

Canterbury Bells, Annual. Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.

Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved. A fine strain, spicy fragrance. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.

Centaurea, Jubilee Gem. Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant fine for edging. Foliage bright green.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia childsi). Glove-shaped heads of flowers on a 2 to 3-foot plant. Mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double varieties, mixed.

Clarkia elegans. Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.

Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen. Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.

Cosmos, Crested. Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.

C., Mammoth-flowering. Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.

C., Orange Flare. Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Cockscomb (Celosia cristata). Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.

Coleus, Choice Mixed. Showy foliage plant.

Dianthus, Double, Mixed. Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea). White-foliaged plant for edging.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). Favorite blue-flowered plant fine for use as a ground-cover.

Four o'Clock (Marvel of Peru). Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.

Gaillardia picta. Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.

Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered. Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.

Gypsophila, (Babys-Breath), London Market Improved. Large pure white flowers.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie). Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.

Lobelia gracilis. Trailing plant with light blue flowers.

Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.

Poppy, Single, American Legion. Orange-scarlet, on long stems.

P., Double Shirley. Mixed colors. 2½ ft.

P., Single Shirley. Mixed colors; large, silky petals.

Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-plant). Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.

Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue). Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.

Salvia, Scarlet. Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia). Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.

Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.

Strawflower. Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.

Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed. Good bedding plant. 1½ ft.



Ageratum



Calendula, Double



Poppy, Single Shirley



Phlox, Mixed

Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!

SELECT PERENNIAL FLOWER SEED

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place

and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



Columbine, Rocky Mountain

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and in these busy days their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid. Windflower. Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden.

Armeria formosa. Dense heads of pink bloom. A rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum mawi. Pink flowers and silvery foliage. Border and rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

C., Rocky Mountain. Long-spurred flowers of violet-blue and white. 2 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

S., Peace. All-America Selection, 1941. Beautiful pure white.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors.

Seeds of Annual Climbers

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed, bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.



Morning-Glory, Scarlett O'Hara

WETSEL'S CHOICE BULBS AND PLANTS



CANNAS

Hungaria. Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.
King Humbert, Red. Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.
King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.
Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.
The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

Your choice of these 5 varieties, 20 cts. each; \$1.95 per doz.



DAHLIAS

Avalon. One of the finest of all clear yellow Dahlias. Blossoms 7 to 9 in. across, 4 to 5 in. deep. Strong and vigorous plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.
Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
Kentucky. Nice pink blended with yellow and gold. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
Marshall's Pink. Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Mrs. Warner. One of the most vigorous and profuse bright lilac-rose blossoms. Extra large size and perfect form. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Sir Lancelot. Garnet-rose shaded with purple making it one of the unusual colors, often compared with those found in Persian rugs. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Watchung Giant. Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

White King. A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE ON BULBS



SELECTED GLADIOLUS

First-Size Bulbs

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Beacon. An outstanding new variety that is widely acclaimed as a genuine beauty. Very tall, handsome spike of light red with creamy blotch, slightly ruffled.

Flaming Sword. Large flame-red, with long stem.

Golden Dream. Large golden yellow.

Golden Eagle. Very early, deep yellow.

Maid of Orleans. Regarded as the leading commercial white. Large flower, perfect placement and good stem. Very early.

Margaret Fulton. Beautiful deep pink. Medium-sized flower with good placement. This is a very sturdy variety. Quality makes it very desirable.

Minuet. Beautiful clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender.

Pelegrina. A most appealing color—deep blue-violet. Large individual florets, produced early. Very attractive.

Picardy. Soft pink, shading to deeper pink on the lower petals. Very long stems. A popular newer sort.

Shirley Temple. Large, flat, ruffled flower on very tall, heavy spike. Color is light cream with darker throat.

Gladiolus, Wetzel's Dependable Mixture.
5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

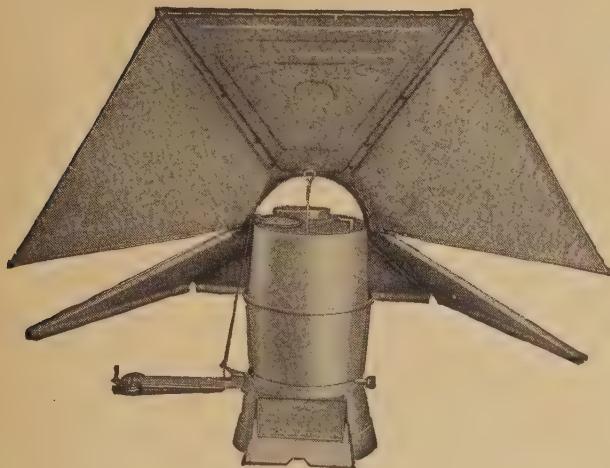
TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.



Tuberose, Double Pearl

WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

Not available until July

The first Coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700.
Holds 60 lbs. coal. July delivery \$20 00
No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000.
Holds 72 lbs. coal. July delivery 22 00



Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-burning Brooders are reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for.

Cap.
No. 24. Shenandoah B. 500 \$18 00

Showalter Wood Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500. Price, uncrated \$17 50
Price, crated for shipping 18 25

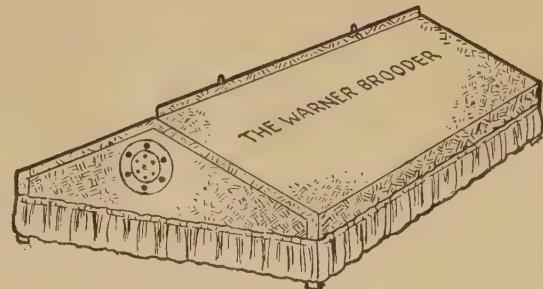


Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

Each Doz.
No. B-17-S. Glass Fountain. ... \$0 10 \$1 10
No. 6-P. Glass Fountain. 10 1 10

Note—All can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



Warner Electric Brooder

Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry." Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxe is made with metal top.

	Cap.	\$	56
No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner.	500	29	56
No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner.	350	22	96
No. 400-S.	400	19	60
No. 200-S.	200	16	10
No. VB 40. Chick Saver.	200	8	95



No. 81 Heater

Not available at present



Cyclone Fountains

Double Wall

No. 202. 2-gal. Fountain.	.....	\$2 00
No. 303. 3-gal. Fountain.	.....
No. 305. 5-gal. Fountain.	.....



Automatic Electric Warmer

This Electric Water Warmer automatically keeps poultry drinking water at 50 degrees F. in coldest weather.

Low operating cost \$2 50

Buckeye Fountains

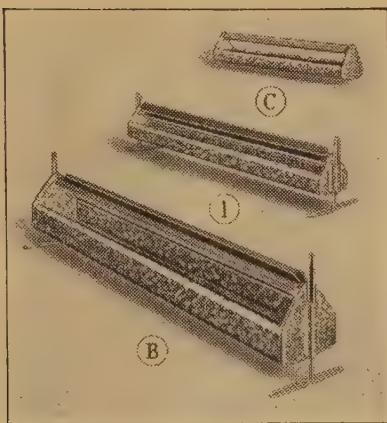
No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)	....	\$2 50
No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)	....	3 44

Ren-O-Sal Tablets, product of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, when used in drinking water, prevent coccidiosis and other common poultry diseases. We strongly advise their use. See page 29.



WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued

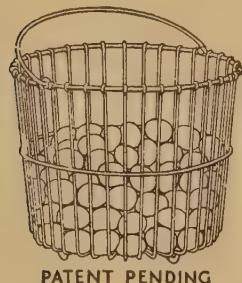
FEEDERS



Cyclone Equipment

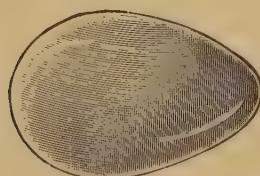
No. 236.	36 in. Chick.....	\$0 45
No. 236-R.	36 in. Intermediate....	60
No. 248-R.	48 in. Broiler, with legs	70

Also other makes and sizes,
including Flock Feeders.



Wire Egg Basket

No. 114.....	\$0 90
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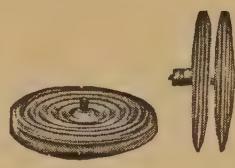
Lime Nest Eggs

Dozen.....	\$0 24
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Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We carry a complete assortment of poultry equipment and supplies at all times. It is probably the largest and most complete stock in the state, and includes scores of items not listed in this catalogue.

Some of the items not listed here include a full line of Kasco Feeds, Dr. Hess and Clark Poultry Tonics, Disinfectants, and Louse Powder, Sherwin-Williams famous Phen-O-Dip, Merck's Iodine Suspensoid and Apoline; also Cod Liver Oil and other products used by poultry raisers.



Thermostats

	Each
T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....	\$0 20
T-347. 3 in. Fitall.....	22
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	20
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	20
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood.....	22
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes.....	22
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes.....	22
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood.....	35
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator.....	35
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen.....	35
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder.....	35
Newtown Wafer & Bar (Complete) .	1 50



Celluloid Leg Band

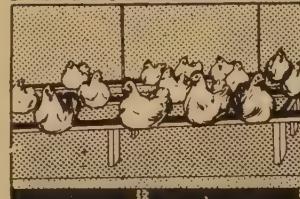
No. 9. Leghorn	\$0 35
No. 11. Rocks, Reds.....	45
No. 12. Asiatic.....	55



Thermometers

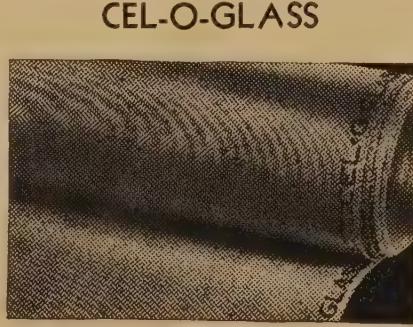
	Each
No. 81. Cyclone Brooder.....	\$0 35
No. 200. Ideal Brooder.....	25
No. 400. Electric Brooder.....	50

BLACK LEAF 40



WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST

	Each
Oz.....	\$0 35
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 45
2 lbs.....	3 60
5 lbs.....	6 70
10 lbs.....	11 65



CEL-O-GLASS

CEL-O-GLASS, which has been widely used for 25 years, is now back on the market.

50-ft. rolls, 36 in. wide, per sq. yd... \$1 00
100-ft. rolls, 36 in. wide, per sq. yd... 1 00



Celluloid Leg Band

No. 9. Leghorn	\$0 35
No. 11. Rocks, Reds.....	45
No. 12. Asiatic.....	55



10-oz. bottle.....	\$0 50
Qt. bottle.....	90
Gallon bottle.....	2 00
Powder, small.....	75
Powder, large.....	1 50

Egg Scales

Premier.....	\$1 35
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Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 50-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd... \$0 45

Vio Ray Cloth

50-yd. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd..	\$0 30
50-yd. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd.. (Fabric)	25



For the Drinking Water.

For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks or Geese. Also for Older Fowls

Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved. Do not mix with food. Always dissolve in pure water and use only in clean vessels. 3 sizes—50 cts., \$1.00, and \$2.50.

POULTRY and STOCK MEDICATION, ETC.

PTZ Products

PHENOTHIAZINE PTZ PELLETS

Adult	
13.5 Gram.	\$0 4 1/2
Lamb	
8 Gram.	04
Forceps.	50

PTZ POWDER

4-oz. pkg.	\$0 40
Lb. pkg.	1 00
5-lb. pkg.	4 50
10-lb. pkg.	8 50
25-lb. pkg.	18 00
150-lb. pkg.	97 50

PTZ PASTURE MIX

50-lb. bag.	\$5 50
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DDT COMPOUNDS

Termination of the war released DDT, the widely acclaimed and magical insecticide. It is expected to be available in ample quantities during 1946.

Already many brands of compounds have been offered to the public. Some of them were hastily concocted and others were "made to sell" rather than to get results.

Our supplies have been carefully selected, first for quality and finally for specific results.

Knox Out

(House Spray, 5% DDT)

Pt.	\$0 35
Qt.	65

In this line we will have a compound for farm and commercial buildings, farm and garden crops, and livestock.

Black Flag

(With DDT—100% Active Ingredients)

Pt.	\$0 25
Qt.	39
Gal.	1 39

Gulf Spray

(House Spray with 5% DDT)

Pt.	\$0 25
Qt.	50

KOW-KARE

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, 65 cts. and \$1.25.



BAG BALM

60 cts.

TO GUARD AGAINST COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS

"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 50 cts., postpaid 60 cts.; 3-lb. can \$1.00, postpaid \$1.12.

CYANO GAS

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphilids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANO GAS to kill these pests.



CYANO GAS A-DUST (General Purpose)

1-lb. can	\$0 75
5-lb. can	3 00
25-lb. can	10 00

CYANO GAS G-FUMIGANT

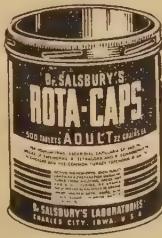
(For inclosed space fumigation)	
5-lb. can	\$3 00
25-lb. can	10 00



CYANO GAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 30 cts.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories Products

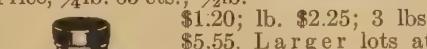
A "SPECIFIC" FOR EVERY POULTRY DISEASE



Rota-Caps are used the country over as an individual chicken wormer. This is the only product containing Rotamine, the drug discovery which removes large round worms and in addition intestinal Capillaria worms. Many treatments do not remove both species. Price, (adult) 50 for 75 cts.; 100 for \$1.35; 200 for \$2.50; 500, \$5.00.

Use Avi-Tab in your mash feed. It is an effective appetizer, which many birds need. Try a ten-day treatment with Salsbury's Avi-Tab; watch the birds respond. (One quarter pound to 100 lbs. Mash.) Price, 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; 1/2 lb.

\$1.20; 1 lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$5.55. Larger lots at lower rate.



Disinfect Laying Houses often. Germs may lurk in clean-looking houses. For cleaning and disinfecting poultry houses, Salsbury's Par-O-San is dependable and pleasant. Use according to simple directions; it won't harm birds or equipment. Price 1/2 pt. 60 cts.; qt. \$2.00; gal. \$6.50.



Can-Pho-Sal is a Spray or Inhalant for poultry. Non-inflammable, when used with water. Is designed for colds and other mouth, nostril and eye irritation or congestion. Is very effective when used in hot, moist mash. Price, 2 ozs. 50 cts.; 1/4 pt. 85 cts.; 1/2 pt. \$1.25; pt. \$2.10; qt. \$4.00; 1/2 gal. \$7.50.

REN-O-SAL

(Tablets)

A new Salsbury product that is taking the whole country by storm. It is a drinking water medicine for chickens and turkeys for use as Tonic or Alterative. When used as a preventive, coccidiosis rarely develops. In most instances, it will cure this deadly disease. Easy to use; just dissolve in water. Results have been sensational. Price, 25 tablets 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 250, \$2.00; 500, \$3.45; 1000 for \$6.25.

Other Salsbury products include Vaccines for Poultry and Cattle, Hog Worm Oil, Nic-Sal, for Lice, Stop-Pick, Louse Powder, and Rat Death.

INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES—WEED KILLERS

Safest Rat Killer Known

and quick too. No fuss, no muss, no advance preparations. Made with Red Squill. Kills only rats and mice. Full 6-oz. pkg.

SAF-KIL 59¢
READY MIXED RAT BAIT

They Drink "ZIP"



"ZIP"

Rat and Mouse Exterminator

"ZIP" is a liquid poison to attract rodents. Easy to use, no other bait required. "Zip" cannot be carried into feeds or other products by rats and mice. It has a pleasing smell and taste; they like it and drink it. 6-oz. bottle 50 cts.; qt. bottle \$2.00.



GO-WEST INSECT BAIT

Kills CUTWORMS, SNAILS, SLUGS, GRASSHOPPERS, EARWIGS, CRICKETS, many WEEVILS and other destructive pests. A true bait—not a dust or spray. Made from ripe sweet apples, it lures insects to their death. Costs little. Easy to apply. Just scatter around threatened plants. Offers excellent protection to vegetable gardens, flowers, shrubs, etc. Try GO-WEST.

Price, 60 cts.

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new Kryocide (natural Cryolite) and Kryocide D-50 (ready-mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

KRYOCIDE (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust, or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers. 35 cts.

KRYOCIDE D-50 (with sulphur) is Kryocide in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants, as both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens. Packed in 1-lb. cans, 50 cts. Also 3-lb. bags, 85 cts.

KRYOCIDE C (COPPERUS) is Kryocide ready mixed for use as either a spray or a dust. 3-lb. can 90 cts.

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER

This amazing liquid chemical kills the plant and seeds of Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. Checks reinfestation. Non-injurious to soil. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lb. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.

AMMATE WEED KILLER

SPRAY—ONCE KILL POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills permanently. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive, residue on sprayed soilage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.80.



FUME-OGEN

Animal Repellent

FUME-OGEN is the new scientific achievement of the Ogen Laboratories and Experimental Gardens. It is one of those rare products that every home and garden lover will be glad to learn about.

The effectiveness of FUME-OGEN as a pest repellent has been proved over a period of years through rigid tests and experiments in the home, in the garden, and in the greenhouse.

8-oz. shaker canister.....\$0 50



Corn Ear Worm Drops



During the past few years the corn ear worm has been an important pest of sweet corn in practically all parts of the country. The moth of the worm lays eggs on the fresh silk of the ears of corn. After hatching, the young worms pass down through the silk to develop and cause injury to the corn by feeding upon the developing kernels. Control has been difficult. However, after several years of diligent research and testing, OGEN'S CORN EAR WORM DROPS is now offered as a control for this destructive insect.

2-oz. bottle with applicator.....\$0 35

TRI-OKEN SPRAY

Insect Spray
and Fungicide

TRI-OKEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-OKEN: Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.



"E" Kit of Tri-Okene Spray.....	\$0 90
"A" Kit of Tri-Okene Spray.....	1 50
"B" Kit of Tri-Okene Spray.....	4 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Okene Spray.....	6 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Okene Spray.....	20 00

TRI-OKEN DUST

General Purpose Three-Way Insecticide-Fungicide Dust



Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-OKEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-OKEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage, are incorporated to control chewing insects.

1-lb. Unit Tri-Okene Dust.....	\$0 65
5-lb. Unit Tri-Okene Dust.....	3 00

MEXOGEN

Kills and Repels Mexican Bean Beetles

MEXOGEN is a highly concentrated contact spray and repellent, scientifically prepared to destroy and repel this destructive enemy of the truck gardener, which is spreading so rapidly throughout the country. MEXOGEN destroys the larvae and eggs, as well as the adult beetle, and is an efficient repellent.

½ pt.....	\$0 75
Qt.....	2 00
Gal.....	6 00

KILLOGEN

Concentrated Insect Spray

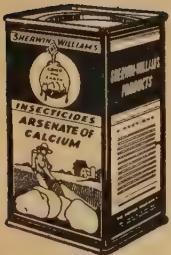
A fine garden insecticide containing ROTENONE, for use on both vegetable and flowering plants. It will work wonders in the protection of plants against many insects, and it is pleasant to use.



KILLOGEN is highly concentrated, stands a high rate of dilution, and is easily mixed with water. Will not harm the most delicate of foliage. It is an equally effective spray for garden, greenhouses, window boxes, and house-plants.

1-oz. bottle....	\$0 35	Pt.....	\$2 60
4-oz. bottle....	1 00	Qt.....	4 50

WETSEL'S SPRAY MATERIALS



Arsenate of Calcium. Use as a dust or spray to control chewing insects on potatoes and vegetables. Recommended to orchardists for late spraying where apples are not washed. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 35 cts.; case lots, 32 cts. per lb.

Arsenate of Lead. (Sherwin-Williams.) The standard insecticide for controlling chewing insects on shrubs, vegetables, flowers, fruit, shade trees. Leaves a heavy, evenly distributed deposit, giving effective control of chewing insects. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 40 cts.; case lots, 13 cts. per lb.



Arsenate of Magnesium. The recommended control for bean beetle. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.



Basi-Cop. (Sherwin-Williams.) Can be used wherever Bluestone is used. 99 per cent pure and contains 52 per cent metallic copper. The powder form is twice as strong as Bluestone and is especially recommended for blight on potatoes and cucumbers. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 50 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.



Roto-Dust. (Sherwin-Williams.) Roto-Dust will kill most common insects, yet it is harmless to human beings and animals. A double-acting, non-poisonous insecticide that acts as a contact and stomach poison. The best Mexican bean beetle dust yet introduced. Lb. can (Sifter Top) 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 65 cts.; 25-lb. bag \$3.25.

MOLOGEN

Gets Rid of Moles
the Easy Way



MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one tea-spoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

½lb.....	\$0 50
1½ lbs.....	1 25

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.15.

Black-Leaf "40."

A concentrated nicotine solution for aphid, thrip and red spider. Oz. 35 cts.; 5 ozs. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.45; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$6.70; 10 lbs. \$11.65; 50 lbs., ask for price.



"DOGZOFF"

A spray that discourages dogs from the habits that are so destructive to evergreens. One spraying lasts several weeks. 3-oz. bottle 60 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.

½pt. (1-bus.size)	\$0 30
1 pt. (2-bus.size)	50
1 qt. (4-bus.size)	75



Sulphur, Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 6 lbs. 50 cts.; case, 8 cts. per lb.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 8 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 25 lbs., 6 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Paradichlorobenzene (Peach Borer Gas). For peach-tree borers. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.; 200-lb. drum, 17 cts. per lb.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼lb. 15 cts.; 1b. 45 cts.

Peach Dust. Controls chewing insects and used as a dust. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.



Pestroy. An effective Sherwin-Williams combination spray consisting of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. Recommended for control of fungous diseases and chewing insects. ½lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. Lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$4.00.

Basi-Cop Dust No. 3.

Kolotex. Natural color Massey formula dusting sulphur. Contains 10 per cent arsenate of lead. Fine for dusting roses and other flowers. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 25 cts.; 12½ lbs. \$1.40.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 15 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Sunoco Spray Oil. For control of scale and insects on trees, shrubs, and coniferous evergreens. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; ½gal. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals., 75 cts. per gal.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2-lb. pkg. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Potato Blight and Bug Killer.

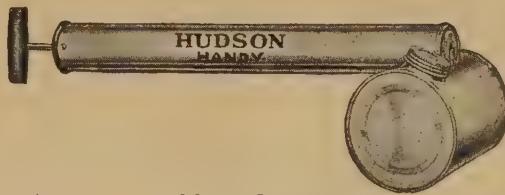
Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray is efficient and economical. Use it for control of potato blight, Colorado potato beetles, Mexican bean beetles, and other chewing insects as well as fungous diseases. Combination of arsenate of calcium and Bordeaux mixture; will keep plants healthy and vigorous. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 43 cts.; 48 lbs. \$6.00.



BLUE DRAGON

A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.75.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



Hudson Pressure Sprayers

No. 192G. Leader.	3½ gal.	Galv.	\$4 25
No. 210G. Perfection.	3½ gal.		6 25
No. 235G. Climax.	3½ gal.		5 40
No. 240G. Jr. Climax.	2½ gal.		5 15

Hand Sprayers

No. 431. Comet.	Qt. Tin.	\$0 65
No. 432. Mercury.	Qt. Tin.	80
No. 435. Cardinal.	3 qts. Galv.	1 30
No. 437. Capital.	3 qts. Tin.	2 60
No. 440. Handy.	Qt. Tin.	35
No. 452. Misty.	Qt. Tin.	45
No. 303ND. Fog.	Pt. Tin.	35

Tin Cans

Food is canned more quickly and easily in tin cans. No uncertainty, no broken cans. Can be used over again.

	Dos.	100
No. 2 Cans (Tops included).	\$0 40	\$2 90
No. 2½ Cans (Tops included)	48	3 30
No. 3 Cans (Tops included).	55	3 90
No. 2 Tops (Extra)	10	75
No. 2½ Tops (Extra)	11	90
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F.O.B. Harrisonburg



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Dusters

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No. 608. Roto Power	13 50

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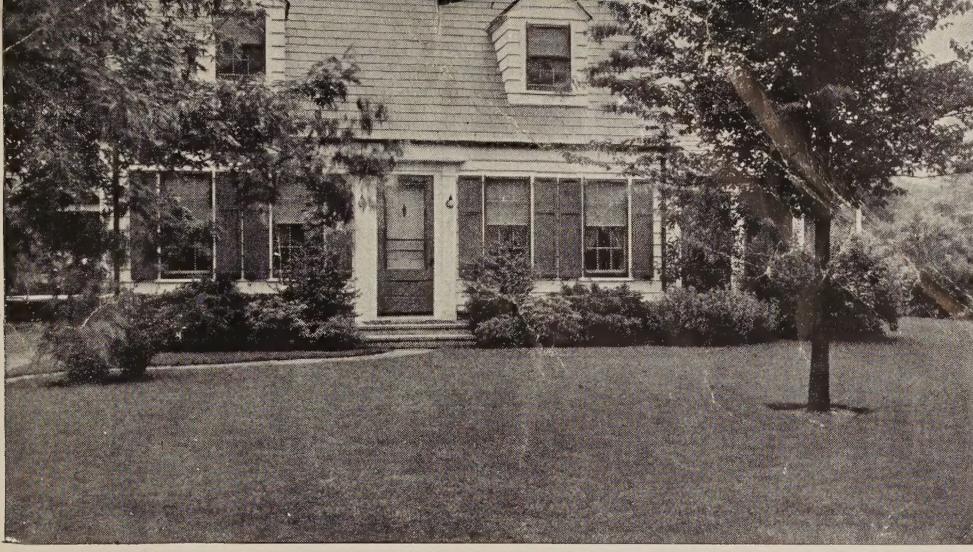
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Quantity

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WETSEL'S Famous LAWN GRASSES

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



Green Island

There is no one variety of grass suitable for making a lawn. Best results are obtained by combining several different kinds, so that if growing conditions are not ideal for one, there will be another variety that will thrive in its place. From our long experience in testing different varieties and combinations of grass seeds, we have made up this Green Island mixture, containing the finest grasses for Virginia growing conditions. Lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.20; 25 lbs. \$12.75.

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Lawn grass may be sown either in March or April, or in September or October. One pound of seed will plant 300 to 400 square feet. Dig the ground to a depth of 6 inches, making it fine and smooth. Work fertilizer (Vigoro is recommended) into the soil at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 square feet, and rake it until smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other; cover it lightly and roll the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut the grass when it is 2 inches high, and continue to mow it regularly. Water it generously twice a week if possible, but never merely *sprinkle* it with the hose, for this practice brings the grass roots to the surface of the ground where they are easily burned out by the hot summer sun. Remove all weeds if they appear and sow more grass seed in their place. For lasting results give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring.

If ordering grass seed by mail, add 10 cents for the first pound and 1 cent extra for each additional pound.

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Few grasses thrive in shade. Our special mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer and water more frequently. Lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.20; 25 lbs. \$15.00.

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White Dutch Clover

For Lawns and Pastures

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00.

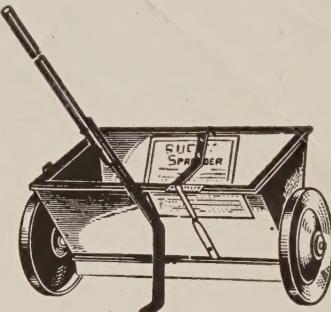
GARDEN and LAWN FERTILIZERS

Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Lb. 4 cts.; 25 lbs. and over, 3½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bags \$2.75; 500 lbs. \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 3½ cts.; 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$41.00.

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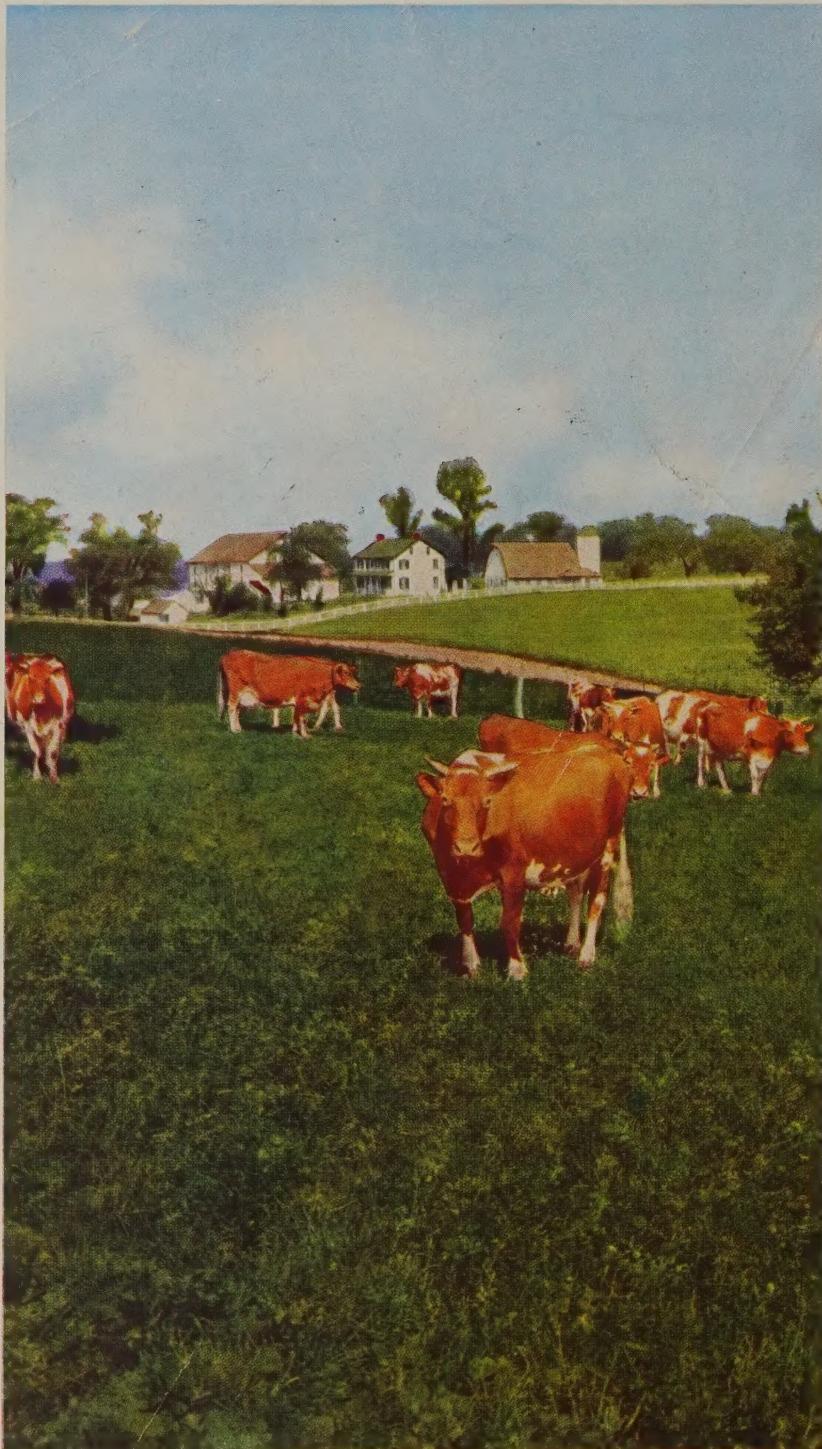
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